

MASSACHUSETTS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, FOR THE BENEFIT

OF FARMERS

AND MECHANICS, AT QUINCY HALL, SOUTH

PLoughman.

OF FARMERS AND MECHANICS, AT QUINCY HALL, SOUTH

MARSHAL STREET.—WM. BUCKMINSTER, OF FRAMINGHAM

EDITOR.

BOSTON, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY

10, 1849.

VOL. 8.

PUBLISHED BY

W. & W. B. BUCKMINSTER.

TERMS, \$2.00 in advance—if payment is delayed longer than six months, \$2.50 will be charged.

12th Papers not discontinued without a personal or written notice from the subscriber or postmaster, and averages less than six months.

12th No paper sent for a term less than six months.

12th All correspondence should be addressed to the Editor at Boston.

12th Advertising on reasonable terms.

AGRICULTURE.

AGRICULTURAL MEETINGS.

The meetings this winter in the State House have been well attended. Members of the legislature and other farmers living near Boston, or visiting the place, are seen there in good numbers, taking part in these *Conversations*, or listening to them with interest.

Is the custom of the Ploughman to publish the substance of what is said by the speakers. We are obliged to do it in a condensed form, otherwise we could not spare room for one half of what is said. There is sometimes much preliminary talk that is not reported. We make it our constant aim to publish the real condensed meaning of the speakers, when we understand them, as we generally can.

We incline to think that more practical knowledge is now exhibited, than when the first meetings of this kind were held. It was once thought by some that the largest stores would be the most acceptable to readers, but this is not so. Farmers are not ready to believe all that is seen in print though there may be regular vouchers for the same.

At some of our meetings in former years chemists were invited to attend to show how to carry on farms chemically and mathematically. From these speakers we could not expect a great amount of practical knowledge. It is now a matter of amusement to look back and see the course pursued. Mineral measures were all the go, and lips were recommended to our farmers in as strong terms as the old alchemists ever recommended any of their nostrums.

How stands the case now? Why, they hardly hear the name of lime among all the new and old articles that are brought forward. A portion of our practical men who have tried lime long enough, now come forward boldly at these meetings and say, they cannot afford to buy lime here, and if they could it would be of no service to them.

The Ploughman has long had the epithet of *Antislavery*—applied to his name, and he is willing it should remain there; practical men will not dream it appertains so far as most of the lands of Massachusetts are concerned. Charcoal is at present the popular emblem, and few are willing to die without it.

As profits on pork, they are usually made in the first month of the growth of pigs, when they are kept at little expense, eating nothing but the cheapest fodder. Farmers can seldom afford to buy hogs for fattening. We should think we traded to a very good advantage to sell live hogs at 60 cents. They are very commonly bought for 4 to 5 cents; and farmers far in the country would be better to raise for themselves than to buy at 4 or 5 cents.

Oats have not often been sold at 50 cents. For ten years past they have been one fourth part cheaper, except for a few months, when large quantities were sent off to Mexico to feed the war horses.

Farmers who have ever been employed in clearing new land and burning the wood on the lots are familiar with the effects of ashes and charcoal. The largest crops of wheat and rye are usually grown on these burnt lots. So in old cornfields we often find the benefit of the crushed coal and the ashes that were left in the spots where old coal pits stood. Bits of coal are found there for twenty years after the pits were burned; but the notion of Liebig and others that these bits are never decomposed by exposure is wholly erroneous. We now plant and cultivate fields in which numerous pits once stood, and once shone in bits of coal; but every bit is now gone; gone where all decayed wood goes. The charcoal has wasted away and decayed.

Mr. Colman and others are cited to show that 70 or 80 bushels—and in one instance over 90 bushels of wheat have been grown on one acre of land. It is now pretty well known that there are various modes of measuring crops of corn and grain. A small patch of corn has been measured by running the line close to a row on each side and measuring around a few hills as a sample. But all know this is no proper way of measuring. Spots are all important. It is want of space that limits the product. Corn stalks must have room. Wheat stalks must stand far enough apart to let the air and light in.

It often happens that one square yard in a field of wheat or rye has a much larger growth than the average of the field. We see this in new land where stumps or rocks are left. Now a patch may be found between these vacant spaces that is thicker and heavier than the whole field could possibly be—for there are side lights here, and room for the side air to move and mature the grain on this little patch. The drill husbandry in England, where half the ground is left for the plough to pass between the ridges of wheat, might operate in the same way. By measuring where the wheat stands, and leaving the open spaces unmeasured, two acres are reduced to one, and the 80 bushels of wheat on one acre of land are grown in fact on two acres.

When such round statements are made if we copy them at all we ought to be particular and ask what evidence there is to support them. We doubt not that Mr. Colman had heard the story he repeats. And we are quite willing that all should judge for themselves. We are willing too that we should be considered as doubtless of the accuracy of the measure.

“My dear, the garden. Did he want? The boy here thought he wanted to take so

monkey, being taken for, exhibiting the monkey was so

they were permitted not a lawyer wond

er than the monkey

Board of Internal

legislature that no

fit for use till

and travel. They

at these bouts on

and coming

200 students, with

increase, and seem

endowment of some

important number

of embassies, which might

be a name and rank

of our country.

about a Tailor, who

bust of his bill. The

very, very sorry

took you for a mas

are sorrier than I

monkey, being taken

for, exhibiting the

monkey was so

they were permitted

not a lawyer wond

er than the monkey

they were permitted

not a lawyer wond

er than the monkey

they were permitted

not a lawyer wond

er than the monkey

they were permitted

not a lawyer wond

er than the monkey

they were permitted

not a lawyer wond

er than the monkey

they were permitted

not a lawyer wond

er than the monkey

they were permitted

not a lawyer wond

er than the monkey

they were permitted

not a lawyer wond

er than the monkey

they were permitted

not a lawyer wond

er than the monkey

they were permitted

not a lawyer wond

er than the monkey

they were permitted

not a lawyer wond

er than the monkey

they were permitted

not a lawyer wond

er than the monkey

they were permitted

not a lawyer wond

er than the monkey

they were permitted

not a lawyer wond

er than the monkey

they were permitted

not a lawyer wond

er than the monkey

they were permitted

not a lawyer wond

er than the monkey

they were permitted

not a lawyer wond

er than the monkey

they were permitted

not a lawyer wond

er than the monkey

they were permitted

not a lawyer wond

er than the monkey

they were permitted

not a lawyer wond

er than the monkey

they were permitted

not a lawyer wond

er than the monkey

they were permitted

not a lawyer wond

er than the monkey

they were permitted

not a lawyer wond

er than the monkey

they were permitted

not a lawyer wond

er than the monkey

they were permitted

not a lawyer wond

er than the monkey

they were permitted

not a lawyer wond

er than the monkey

they were permitted

not a lawyer wond

er than the monkey

they were permitted

not a lawyer wond

er than the monkey

they were permitted

not a lawyer wond

er than the monkey

they were permitted

not a lawyer wond

er than the monkey

they were permitted

not a lawyer wond

er than the monkey

they were permitted

not a lawyer wond

er than the monkey

they were permitted

not a lawyer wond

er than the monkey

they were permitted

not a lawyer wond

er than the monkey

they were permitted

not a lawyer wond

er than the monkey

they were permitted

not a lawyer wond

er than the monkey

they were permitted

not a lawyer wond

er than the monkey

they were permitted

not a lawyer wond

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 10, 1849.

William Buckminster, Editor.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING AT DEDHAM.

On Wednesday the Farmers, Gardeners, and Manufacturers of the county of Norfolk met at Dedham for the purpose of forming an Agricultural Society for the county.

A large number attended the meeting—not less than 150 persons—and after some preliminary addresses they made choice of the Hon. C. F. Adams to preside at the meeting. Afterwards Committees were appointed to draft a Constitution for the Society, and to solicit subscriptions.

Hon. Marshall P. Wilder of Dorchester, was elected President of the Society and a number of Vice Presidents were chosen.

The subscription paper for funds was circulated rapidly. Hon. C. F. Adams put down 300 dollars, Hon. B. F. French 100 dollars. And Hon. M. P. Wilder 100 dollars. These were independent of the 6 dollars which each subscriber in order to become a member of the Society.

It was then proposed that gentlemen present from the principal towns should name sums that they would undertake to obtain from donors, and from such as would join the Society as Members.

Two gentlemen from Roxbury then pledged that city for 500 dollars. Other gentlemen pledged Dorchester for 400 dollars. Wrentham was pledged for 250 dollars, and others followed the example till upwards of 2700 dollars were undertaken to be raised for the Society.

Thus in the course of an hour or two nearly the whole amount required by the Society to entitle the Society to the full sum of 600 dollars annually from the State Treasury, was made up.

Much animation and the very best spirit prevailed through the day. A vote was passed requesting the officers to make immediate application to the Legislature for an act of incorporation.

Votes of thanks were passed to the gentlemen who had so liberally subscribed, and so much had made exertions to call the Assembly together.

We congratulate the Farmers, Horticulturists, and Manufacturers of the good county of Norfolk on their success in this first effort to form a society for their mutual benefit. We trust they will be as much benefited by this movement as the societies in the other counties have been.

FOURTH AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

On Tuesday evening the farmers again met in the State House—Hon. M. P. Wilder in the Chair. Subject of conversation, *Manners*.

Mr. Wilder called up in review some of the remarks of former evenings. He again named charcoal and clay as the most important substances known to retain for a long time the salts and gases that are supplied by manures.

Mr. Tschernacher said he once supposed it impossible to sell off any considerable portion of the produce of a farm without injuring it, but science teaches otherwise. You may sell off much and yet make the land better. Mr. Brooks goes to his pastures—he ploughs and turns the surface and thus forms a charcoal to retain the richness. The professor tells us how the roots work in the ground; he uses coal and clay as storehouses of the manure.

The constant disintegration of rocks contributes to the soil that is under good culture. Plaster is good to retain the gases, but not so good as charcoal as coal or clay. Sulphate of ammonia is a very good article but not so useful as charcoal and clay.

He has read books of travels, but he had never been more interested in the travels of Mr. de la Brede Weenber to see what he did.

Farmers make partial trials and discontinued for a time. They find the land gives as good a crop occasionally without manure as with—but they are not apt to persevere long enough to determine anything. Why are young men so anxious to get into the Professions? Why are they so loth to remain on the farm and make improvements there? It is for the want of schools that shall teach the art of farming in a methodical and scientific manner.

Mr. W. Buckminster invited the particular attention of farmers to what had been said of coal and clay. Coal has been supposed to be indestructible, and to act always as a storehouse of the gases, &c. But it is not so; he seen the difference in crops on ground where charcoal had been made. He had seen the broken coal there for many years; but the coal has all disappeared. It is not indestructible. But clay will last as long as sand, and clay is the best article that farmers can apply to their sandy lands. Twenty loads of clay on an acre will sensibly improve the soil, and in a most permanent way. The best soils are known to have about 25 per cent of clay and 75 per cent of sand.

Mr. Gor. Reed said farmers did not consider the importance of increasing and preserving manures. Many are satisfied to use what is dropped in the barn and yard without attempting to increase or to preserve it. Three fourths of the urine of the cattle are entirely lost for want of charcoal, clay, and other materials to mix with the salts. Barn ceilings are wanted to protect it from the weather.

As to burying it deep I differ from some of the speakers. On my sandy land the deeper I plough in my manures the better. Roots run deep, manure leaps up, not down. Farming is the most important business that is done. People should not be greedy for money. The excessive love of it is calculated to destroy. Money won in lotteries is soon spent.

Mr. Leonard said, farmers are the founders of civilization. Men of the forest are induced to give up the chase when they take to farming. It is the most independent business. Farmers draw out treasures from the earth—not gold, but something better. We want them cheap; all can be brought up to read the excellent Agricultural papers that are published. He was sorry he had not made exact experiments on coal and coal dust. He had used much of the fine coal from pits for many years. He mixes the coal dust with his barn manure. The dust and ashes are good on sandy land. He finds this better for potatoes than barn manure. As to bones, they cost too much. Leaves and weeds are cheaper.

Mr. Wilder. I have here a letter from Mr. J. Breck (he had to read it). The letter gave an account of an experiment that Mr. B. had made last summer with bones and sulphuric acid. With the acid he dissolved the bones and soon made them into a good paste. Put some on his raspberry plants. The effects were highly satisfactory. He purchased his sulphuric acid at 25 dollars per ton and mixed it with six barrels of bones—the bones from \$1.25 to \$2.00 a barrel. Water only was added to create fermentation. He called it vitriolized bone compost.

Mr. Walker, President of the Horticultural Society, said he was a plough boy 40 years ago and is sorry he ever left the business. He has made some experiments in agriculture, and has read with interest the reports of these meetings. He has made use of clay, ashes, peat, sand, charcoal, virgin soil, &c., and found virgin soil more beneficial than anything he could mix with manure. He finds he has applied too much stimulating manure. It ceases at length to have any effect. As a fertilizer

he finds clay better than charcoal. Sand and 20 or 30 loads an acre, is good on land that is overmanured. He gathers his virgin soil from the sides of the walls where leaves gather.

He has experimented on a small scale only. He makes compost heaps of sand, soil, charcoal, and clay, with stable manure enough to create heat, and covers up the mass, where it is suffered to lie a year to be cooked. He dislikes to bury manure deep. His compost works better on the surface than when they are dug into the soil. He inquired if the seasons do not affect the manures that are applied!

Horatio Mason, Esq., of Medway said that in 1840 he made ten coal pits on his farm. Present a load of coal ashes to Brookline and it brought him \$10. His land where the coal pits stood still feels the good effects from them.

Mr. W. Parker of Sudbury was surprised to hear that freezing does not hurt manure. He finds the ice from his paper mill good to eat meat for manure. He finds all kinds of animal manure good in his compost heap—such as horse, hair, bone, hoof, blood. He likes a variety. The ice from his paper mill is very valuable, yet a vast deal in the county is annually thrown away.

Mr. M. Tewksbury said he was glad to see gentlemen from the Horticultural Society, Mr. Wilder and Mr. Walker, and he hoped for a union between Agriculture and Horticulture. He lives near Lowell where stable manure is worth 4 dollars a cord. He understood Mr. French to say, at a former meeting, he had used about 90 dollars worth of manure on one acre in one season. He thought it would repay this expenditure. He then went on to argue that as lands all need manure we cannot afford to raise corn or any of the grains here. For they are brought cheaper from the West where the lands need no manure.

Mr. Brooks of Princeton said he intended to see gentlemen from the Horticultural Society, Mr. Wilder and Mr. Walker, and he hoped for a union between Agriculture and Horticulture. He lives near Lowell where stable manure is worth 4 dollars a cord. He understood Mr. French to say, at a former meeting, he had used about 90 dollars worth of manure on one acre in one season. He thought it would repay this expenditure. He then went on to argue that as lands all need manure we cannot afford to raise corn or any of the grains here. For they are brought cheaper from the West where the lands need no manure.

Mr. Brooks of Princeton said he intended to see gentlemen from the Horticultural Society, Mr. Wilder and Mr. Walker, and he hoped for a union between Agriculture and Horticulture. He lives near Lowell where stable manure is worth 4 dollars a cord. He understood Mr. French to say, at a former meeting, he had used about 90 dollars worth of manure on one acre in one season. He thought it would repay this expenditure. He then went on to argue that as lands all need manure we cannot afford to raise corn or any of the grains here. For they are brought cheaper from the West where the lands need no manure.

Mr. Brooks of Princeton said he intended to see gentlemen from the Horticultural Society, Mr. Wilder and Mr. Walker, and he hoped for a union between Agriculture and Horticulture. He lives near Lowell where stable manure is worth 4 dollars a cord. He understood Mr. French to say, at a former meeting, he had used about 90 dollars worth of manure on one acre in one season. He thought it would repay this expenditure. He then went on to argue that as lands all need manure we cannot afford to raise corn or any of the grains here. For they are brought cheaper from the West where the lands need no manure.

Mr. Brooks of Princeton said he intended to see gentlemen from the Horticultural Society, Mr. Wilder and Mr. Walker, and he hoped for a union between Agriculture and Horticulture. He lives near Lowell where stable manure is worth 4 dollars a cord. He understood Mr. French to say, at a former meeting, he had used about 90 dollars worth of manure on one acre in one season. He thought it would repay this expenditure. He then went on to argue that as lands all need manure we cannot afford to raise corn or any of the grains here. For they are brought cheaper from the West where the lands need no manure.

Mr. Brooks of Princeton said he intended to see gentlemen from the Horticultural Society, Mr. Wilder and Mr. Walker, and he hoped for a union between Agriculture and Horticulture. He lives near Lowell where stable manure is worth 4 dollars a cord. He understood Mr. French to say, at a former meeting, he had used about 90 dollars worth of manure on one acre in one season. He thought it would repay this expenditure. He then went on to argue that as lands all need manure we cannot afford to raise corn or any of the grains here. For they are brought cheaper from the West where the lands need no manure.

Mr. Brooks of Princeton said he intended to see gentlemen from the Horticultural Society, Mr. Wilder and Mr. Walker, and he hoped for a union between Agriculture and Horticulture. He lives near Lowell where stable manure is worth 4 dollars a cord. He understood Mr. French to say, at a former meeting, he had used about 90 dollars worth of manure on one acre in one season. He thought it would repay this expenditure. He then went on to argue that as lands all need manure we cannot afford to raise corn or any of the grains here. For they are brought cheaper from the West where the lands need no manure.

Mr. Brooks of Princeton said he intended to see gentlemen from the Horticultural Society, Mr. Wilder and Mr. Walker, and he hoped for a union between Agriculture and Horticulture. He lives near Lowell where stable manure is worth 4 dollars a cord. He understood Mr. French to say, at a former meeting, he had used about 90 dollars worth of manure on one acre in one season. He thought it would repay this expenditure. He then went on to argue that as lands all need manure we cannot afford to raise corn or any of the grains here. For they are brought cheaper from the West where the lands need no manure.

Mr. Brooks of Princeton said he intended to see gentlemen from the Horticultural Society, Mr. Wilder and Mr. Walker, and he hoped for a union between Agriculture and Horticulture. He lives near Lowell where stable manure is worth 4 dollars a cord. He understood Mr. French to say, at a former meeting, he had used about 90 dollars worth of manure on one acre in one season. He thought it would repay this expenditure. He then went on to argue that as lands all need manure we cannot afford to raise corn or any of the grains here. For they are brought cheaper from the West where the lands need no manure.

Mr. Brooks of Princeton said he intended to see gentlemen from the Horticultural Society, Mr. Wilder and Mr. Walker, and he hoped for a union between Agriculture and Horticulture. He lives near Lowell where stable manure is worth 4 dollars a cord. He understood Mr. French to say, at a former meeting, he had used about 90 dollars worth of manure on one acre in one season. He thought it would repay this expenditure. He then went on to argue that as lands all need manure we cannot afford to raise corn or any of the grains here. For they are brought cheaper from the West where the lands need no manure.

Mr. Brooks of Princeton said he intended to see gentlemen from the Horticultural Society, Mr. Wilder and Mr. Walker, and he hoped for a union between Agriculture and Horticulture. He lives near Lowell where stable manure is worth 4 dollars a cord. He understood Mr. French to say, at a former meeting, he had used about 90 dollars worth of manure on one acre in one season. He thought it would repay this expenditure. He then went on to argue that as lands all need manure we cannot afford to raise corn or any of the grains here. For they are brought cheaper from the West where the lands need no manure.

Mr. Brooks of Princeton said he intended to see gentlemen from the Horticultural Society, Mr. Wilder and Mr. Walker, and he hoped for a union between Agriculture and Horticulture. He lives near Lowell where stable manure is worth 4 dollars a cord. He understood Mr. French to say, at a former meeting, he had used about 90 dollars worth of manure on one acre in one season. He thought it would repay this expenditure. He then went on to argue that as lands all need manure we cannot afford to raise corn or any of the grains here. For they are brought cheaper from the West where the lands need no manure.

Mr. Brooks of Princeton said he intended to see gentlemen from the Horticultural Society, Mr. Wilder and Mr. Walker, and he hoped for a union between Agriculture and Horticulture. He lives near Lowell where stable manure is worth 4 dollars a cord. He understood Mr. French to say, at a former meeting, he had used about 90 dollars worth of manure on one acre in one season. He thought it would repay this expenditure. He then went on to argue that as lands all need manure we cannot afford to raise corn or any of the grains here. For they are brought cheaper from the West where the lands need no manure.

Mr. Brooks of Princeton said he intended to see gentlemen from the Horticultural Society, Mr. Wilder and Mr. Walker, and he hoped for a union between Agriculture and Horticulture. He lives near Lowell where stable manure is worth 4 dollars a cord. He understood Mr. French to say, at a former meeting, he had used about 90 dollars worth of manure on one acre in one season. He thought it would repay this expenditure. He then went on to argue that as lands all need manure we cannot afford to raise corn or any of the grains here. For they are brought cheaper from the West where the lands need no manure.

Mr. Brooks of Princeton said he intended to see gentlemen from the Horticultural Society, Mr. Wilder and Mr. Walker, and he hoped for a union between Agriculture and Horticulture. He lives near Lowell where stable manure is worth 4 dollars a cord. He understood Mr. French to say, at a former meeting, he had used about 90 dollars worth of manure on one acre in one season. He thought it would repay this expenditure. He then went on to argue that as lands all need manure we cannot afford to raise corn or any of the grains here. For they are brought cheaper from the West where the lands need no manure.

Mr. Brooks of Princeton said he intended to see gentlemen from the Horticultural Society, Mr. Wilder and Mr. Walker, and he hoped for a union between Agriculture and Horticulture. He lives near Lowell where stable manure is worth 4 dollars a cord. He understood Mr. French to say, at a former meeting, he had used about 90 dollars worth of manure on one acre in one season. He thought it would repay this expenditure. He then went on to argue that as lands all need manure we cannot afford to raise corn or any of the grains here. For they are brought cheaper from the West where the lands need no manure.

Mr. Brooks of Princeton said he intended to see gentlemen from the Horticultural Society, Mr. Wilder and Mr. Walker, and he hoped for a union between Agriculture and Horticulture. He lives near Lowell where stable manure is worth 4 dollars a cord. He understood Mr. French to say, at a former meeting, he had used about 90 dollars worth of manure on one acre in one season. He thought it would repay this expenditure. He then went on to argue that as lands all need manure we cannot afford to raise corn or any of the grains here. For they are brought cheaper from the West where the lands need no manure.

Mr. Brooks of Princeton said he intended to see gentlemen from the Horticultural Society, Mr. Wilder and Mr. Walker, and he hoped for a union between Agriculture and Horticulture. He lives near Lowell where stable manure is worth 4 dollars a cord. He understood Mr. French to say, at a former meeting, he had used about 90 dollars worth of manure on one acre in one season. He thought it would repay this expenditure. He then went on to argue that as lands all need manure we cannot afford to raise corn or any of the grains here. For they are brought cheaper from the West where the lands need no manure.

Mr. Brooks of Princeton said he intended to see gentlemen from the Horticultural Society, Mr. Wilder and Mr. Walker, and he hoped for a union between Agriculture and Horticulture. He lives near Lowell where stable manure is worth 4 dollars a cord. He understood Mr. French to say, at a former meeting, he had used about 90 dollars worth of manure on one acre in one season. He thought it would repay this expenditure. He then went on to argue that as lands all need manure we cannot afford to raise corn or any of the grains here. For they are brought cheaper from the West where the lands need no manure.

Mr. Brooks of Princeton said he intended to see gentlemen from the Horticultural Society, Mr. Wilder and Mr. Walker, and he hoped for a union between Agriculture and Horticulture. He lives near Lowell where stable manure is worth 4 dollars a cord. He understood Mr. French to say, at a former meeting, he had used about 90 dollars worth of manure on one acre in one season. He thought it would repay this expenditure. He then went on to argue that as lands all need manure we cannot afford to raise corn or any of the grains here. For they are brought cheaper from the West where the lands need no manure.

Mr. Brooks of Princeton said he intended to see gentlemen from the Horticultural Society, Mr. Wilder and Mr. Walker, and he hoped for a union between Agriculture and Horticulture. He lives near Lowell where stable manure is worth 4 dollars a cord. He understood Mr. French to say, at a former meeting, he had used about 90 dollars worth of manure on one acre in one season. He thought it would repay this expenditure. He then went on to argue that as lands all need manure we cannot afford to raise corn or any of the grains here. For they are brought cheaper from the West where the lands need no manure.

Mr. Brooks of Princeton said he intended to see gentlemen from the Horticultural Society, Mr. Wilder and Mr. Walker, and he hoped for a union between Agriculture and Horticulture. He lives near Lowell where stable manure is worth 4 dollars a cord. He understood Mr. French to say, at a former meeting, he had used about 90 dollars worth of manure on one acre in one season. He thought it would repay this expenditure. He then went on to argue that as lands all need manure we cannot afford to raise corn or any of the grains here. For they are brought cheaper from the West where the lands need no manure.

Mr. Brooks of Princeton said he intended to see gentlemen from the Horticultural Society, Mr. Wilder and Mr. Walker, and he hoped for a union between Agriculture and Horticulture. He lives near Lowell where stable manure is worth 4 dollars a cord. He understood Mr. French to say, at a former meeting, he had used about 90 dollars worth of manure on one acre in one season. He thought it would repay this expenditure. He then went on to argue that as lands all need manure we cannot afford to raise corn or any of the grains here. For they are brought cheaper from the West where the lands need no manure.

Mr. Brooks of Princeton said he intended to see gentlemen from the Horticultural Society, Mr. Wilder and Mr. Walker, and he hoped for a union between Agriculture and Horticulture. He lives near Lowell where stable manure is worth 4 dollars a cord. He understood Mr. French to say, at a former meeting, he had used about 90 dollars worth of manure on one acre in one season. He thought it would repay this expenditure. He then went on to argue that as lands all need manure we cannot afford to raise corn or any of the grains here. For they are brought cheaper from the West where the lands need no manure.

Mr. Brooks of Princeton said he intended to see gentlemen from the Horticultural Society, Mr. Wilder and Mr. Walker, and he hoped for a union between Agriculture and Horticulture. He lives near Lowell where stable manure is worth 4 dollars a cord. He understood Mr. French to say, at a former meeting, he had used about 90 dollars worth of manure on one acre in one season. He thought it would repay this expenditure. He then went on to argue that as lands all need manure we cannot afford to raise corn or any of the grains here. For they are brought cheaper from the West where the lands need no manure.

Mr. Brooks of Princeton said he intended to see gentlemen from the Horticultural Society, Mr. Wilder and Mr. Walker, and he hoped for a union between Agriculture and Horticulture. He lives near Lowell where stable manure is worth 4 dollars a cord. He understood Mr. French to say, at a former meeting, he had used about 90 dollars worth of manure on one acre in one season. He thought it would repay this expenditure. He then went on to argue that as lands all need manure we cannot afford to raise corn or any of the grains here. For they are brought cheaper from the West where the lands need no manure.

Mr. Brooks of Princeton said he intended to see gentlemen from the Horticultural Society, Mr. Wilder and Mr. Walker, and he hoped for a union between Agriculture and Horticulture. He lives near Lowell where stable manure is worth 4 dollars a cord. He understood Mr. French to say, at a former meeting, he had used about 90 dollars worth of manure on one acre in one season. He thought it would repay this expenditure. He then went on to argue that as lands all need manure we cannot afford to raise corn or any of the grains here. For they are brought cheaper from the West where the lands need no manure.

Mr. Brooks of Princeton said he intended to see gentlemen from the Horticultural Society, Mr. Wilder and Mr. Walker, and he hoped for a union between Agriculture and Horticulture. He lives near Lowell where stable manure is worth 4 dollars a cord. He understood Mr. French to say, at a former meeting, he had used about 90 dollars worth of manure on one acre in one season. He thought it would repay this expenditure. He then went on to argue that as lands all need manure we cannot afford to raise corn or any of the grains here. For they are brought cheaper from the West where the lands need no manure.

Mr. Brooks of Princeton said he intended to see gentlemen from the Horticultural Society, Mr. Wilder and Mr. Walker, and he hoped for a union between Agriculture and Horticulture. He lives near Lowell where stable manure is worth 4 dollars a cord. He understood Mr. French to say, at a former meeting, he had used about 90 dollars worth of manure on one acre in one season. He thought it would repay this expenditure. He then went on to argue that as lands all need manure we cannot afford to raise corn or any of the grains here. For they are brought cheaper from the West where the lands need no manure.

CONGRESSIONAL.

FRIDAY, Feb. 2.

IN SENATE. The postage bill was taken up, and Mr. Niles spoke at length in favor of its merits, when the subject was formally passed over.

Several petitions were presented, signed by 4,000 citizens of Philadelphia, praying for a modification of the tariff laws, which were referred.

The resolution in relation to the proposals for printing was amended, and postponed until the 14th of February. Adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE. Mr. Brown moved a reconsideration of a vote increasing the salaries of the American Commissioners were officially received, and gives the dates of each action by our Commissioners; also, on the part of Mexico. He instructs the Commissioners to avoid as much as possible all diplomatic notes, as they might be of no use in putting off to the United States the final settlement of the dispute.

The message narrates the final action of the Mexican Congress on the treaty before the American Commissioners were officially received, and gives the dates of each action by our Commissioners; also, on the part of Mexico. It admits that the Commissioners transmitted a protocol of a memorandum of a conversation held by them with the Mexican Minister, after the Mexican Congress had passed the bill.

The President, in the protocol, was not considered binding under the circumstances, and was not sent to the Senate. He did not deem it as modifying or changing any part of the treaty. He gives his views respecting the 9th article before and after the amendment, and maintains that the protocol is not inconsistent with the alteration; names similar argument, and draws the same conclusion in regard to the other amended articles. Even if the protocol were adopted, the Senate and grants, no man of sense would dream of sending against a full agreement of the treaty stipulations. He did not deem it necessary to send the protocol to the Senate at the time he received it.

Mr. Johnson of Arkansas moved to lay the message on the table.

Mr. Henley moved that 10,000 copies be printed. The motion was referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Clayton, from the Joint Committee on the subject, reported that the House meet on the 14th inst., for the purpose of counting the Presidential votes.

Mr. Rusk offered a resolution of inquiry into the expedition of an army for secret service during the Mexican war. Adopted.

The postage bill was taken up. Mr. Allen spoke at length against certain mail steamers.

Mr. Niles moved, that the postage bill be voted down, as it would, if passed, add to the cost of mailing 50 cent letters.

Mr. Niles adjourned the session.

MONDAY, Feb. 5.

IN SENATE. Mr. Hunter presented the resolutions of the Virginia Legislature, which passed the same body in 1847, on the Wilmot Proviso not slaves in the territories. Mr. Hunter spoke in support of the same, which was received and passed.

Mr. Clayton, from the Joint Committee on the subject, reported that the House meet on the 14th inst., for the purpose of counting the Presidential votes.

Mr. Rusk offered a resolution of inquiry into the expedition of an army for secret service during the Mexican war. Adopted.

The postage bill was taken up. Mr. Allen spoke at length against certain mail steamers.

Mr. Niles moved, that the postage bill be voted down, as it would, if passed, add to the cost of mailing 50 cent letters.

Mr. Niles adjourned the session.

TUESDAY, Feb. 6.

IN SENATE. Mr. Butler presented a series of resolutions passed by the Legislature of South Carolina, against the application of the Wilmot Proviso to the new territories. Referred.

Mr. Davis's amendment to the existing law, adding ten Assistant Surgeons to the Medical Staff, and ten additional Chaplains, was passed.

Mr. Mangum, of North Carolina, moved to postpone the bill to be introduced by our Ministers in Mexico, was adopted. (The resolution was similar to that offered by Mr. Stephens in the Senate.)

The Panama Railroad bill was taken up. Mr. Underwood of Kentucky opposed the terms of the bill, as too liberal. It would be a most profitable enterprise, if the contractors would soon become independent. Mr. Davis, of New Jersey, spoke in favor of the bill, and commented on the great disadvantages of the Tehuantepec route. Mr. Webster replied to the arguments which had been made against the bill. He went into a calculation to show that the profits would not be exorbitant.

The Senate went into Executive session, and was adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE.—In Committee of the Whole, that a motion for sending up a bill, as a government agent to the California naval station, with the same pay as if serving on board a ship, was debated by several members, and adopted. Mr. Rockwell's amendment, abolishing port charges and substituting four cents a day for each man, was lost. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7.

IN SENATE.—The House River and Harbor bill was reported by Mr. Dix, with sundry amendments. The appropriations for works now in progress, and for the construction of new works were struck out, to be provided for in separate bills recommended by the Senate Committee. The bill was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Butler reported a bill providing for the construction of a Central National Road between St. Louis and San Francisco, with a branch to California. After speaking at some length, he referred the bill to the Committee.

Notice was given of an intention to bring in a bill to the widow and orphans of soldiers who died in the service.

The West Point and Pension Appropriation bills were taken up and passed.

The Senate then went into Executive session, and after some time spent therein, adjourned.

[Greenfield Gazette.]

THURSDAY, Feb. 8.

IN SENATE. Mr. Davis reported a joint resolution that the Secretary of War convey to the Navy certain transport ships. Laid on the table.

Mr. Brown submitted a bill, granting to the widow and orphans of officers and soldiers who died in the late war, additional assistance, &c.

The resolution was adopted that the Secretary of the Navy communicate with Stockton's delegates, relating to his operations in California.

The naval pension and army appropriations bills from the House were reported by Mr. Atkinson.

A bill making Braxo Santino, a port of entry, was passed; also a bill for the relief of disabled seamen, as amended. Adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE. The act for the admission of the Union of Iowa, as a state, was amended, relative to school lands, and debated by several members, after which the amendment was adopted.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, and passed a number of bills, among which was one allowing a claim of New Hampshire against the United States.

A Message was received from the President, communicating the information previously called for, in relation to the Mexican treaty. He instructs the Commissioners to avoid as much as possible all diplomatic notes, as they might be of no use in putting off to the United States the final settlement of the dispute.

The message narrates the final action of the Mexican Congress on the treaty before the American Commissioners were officially received, and gives the dates of each action by our Commissioners; also, on the part of Mexico. It admits that the Commissioners transmitted a protocol of a memorandum of a conversation held by them with the Mexican Minister, after the Mexican Congress had passed the bill.

The President, in the protocol, was not considered binding under the circumstances, and was not sent to the Senate. He did not deem it as modifying or changing any part of the treaty. He gives his views respecting the 9th article before and after the amendment, and maintains that the protocol is not inconsistent with the alteration; names similar argument, and draws the same conclusion in regard to the other amended articles. Even if the protocol were adopted, the Senate and grants, no man of sense would dream of sending against a full agreement of the treaty stipulations. He did not deem it necessary to send the protocol to the Senate at the time he received it.

Mr. Johnson of Arkansas moved to lay the message on the table.

Mr. Henley moved that 10,000 copies be printed. The motion was referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Clayton, from the Joint Committee on the subject, reported that the House meet on the 14th inst., for the purpose of counting the Presidential votes.

Mr. Rusk offered a resolution of inquiry into the expedition of an army for secret service during the Mexican war. Adopted.

The postage bill was taken up. Mr. Allen spoke at length against certain mail steamers.

Mr. Niles moved, that the postage bill be voted down, as it would, if passed, add to the cost of mailing 50 cent letters.

Mr. Niles adjourned the session.

FRIDAY, Feb. 9.

IN SENATE. The postage bill was taken up, and Mr. Niles spoke at length in favor of its merits, when the subject was formally passed over.

Several petitions were presented, signed by 4,000 citizens of Philadelphia, praying for a modification of the tariff laws, which were referred.

The resolution in relation to the proposals for printing was amended, and postponed until the 14th of February. Adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE. Mr. Brown moved a reconsideration of a vote increasing the salaries of the American Commissioners, which were officially received, and gives the dates of each action by our Commissioners; also, on the part of Mexico. Before the question was taken the house went into committee of the whole and passed thirty private bills.

A message was received from the Senate asking for a joint resolution respecting the public printing.

SATURDAY, Feb. 10.

The Senate was not in session.

IN THE HOUSE. Mr. Stephens offered a resolution in regard to the public printing, if there exists a protocol signed by Messrs. Sevier and Clifford and the Mexican minister Ross, declaring that the amendments of the United States Senate to the treaty were matters formal merely and not affecting the substance of the treaty. If the protocol does exist, Mr. Stephens contends that it seals the treaty.

Mr. Johnson of Arkansas moved to lay the message on the table.

Mr. Henley moved that 10,000 copies be printed. The motion was referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Clayton, from the Joint Committee on the subject, reported that the House meet on the 14th inst., for the purpose of counting the Presidential votes.

Mr. Rusk offered a resolution of inquiry into the expedition of an army for secret service during the Mexican war. Adopted.

The postage bill was taken up. Mr. Allen spoke at length against certain mail steamers.

Mr. Niles moved, that the postage bill be voted down, as it would, if passed, add to the cost of mailing 50 cent letters.

Mr. Niles adjourned the session.

SUNDAY, Feb. 11.

IN SENATE. The postage bill was taken up, and Mr. Niles spoke at length in favor of its merits, when the subject was formally passed over.

Several petitions were presented, signed by 4,000 citizens of Philadelphia, praying for a modification of the tariff laws, which were referred.

The resolution in relation to the proposals for printing was amended, and postponed until the 14th of February. Adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE. Mr. Brown moved a reconsideration of a vote increasing the salaries of the American Commissioners, which were officially received, and gives the dates of each action by our Commissioners; also, on the part of Mexico. Before the question was taken the house went into committee of the whole and passed thirty private bills.

A message was received from the Senate asking for a joint resolution respecting the public printing.

MONDAY, Feb. 12.

IN SENATE. Mr. Hunter presented the resolutions of the Virginia Legislature, which passed the same body in 1847, on the Wilmot Proviso not slaves in the territories. Mr. Hunter spoke in support of the same, which was received and passed.

Mr. Clayton, from the Joint Committee on the subject, reported that the House meet on the 14th inst., for the purpose of counting the Presidential votes.

Mr. Rusk offered a resolution of inquiry into the expedition of an army for secret service during the Mexican war. Adopted.

The postage bill was taken up. Mr. Allen spoke at length against certain mail steamers.

Mr. Niles moved, that the postage bill be voted down, as it would, if passed, add to the cost of mailing 50 cent letters.

Mr. Niles adjourned the session.

TUESDAY, Feb. 13.

IN SENATE. The postage bill was taken up, and Mr. Niles spoke at length in favor of its merits, when the subject was formally passed over.

Several petitions were presented, signed by 4,000 citizens of Philadelphia, praying for a modification of the tariff laws, which were referred.

The resolution in relation to the proposals for printing was amended, and postponed until the 14th of February. Adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE. Mr. Brown moved a reconsideration of a vote increasing the salaries of the American Commissioners, which were officially received, and gives the dates of each action by our Commissioners; also, on the part of Mexico. Before the question was taken the house went into committee of the whole and passed thirty private bills.

A message was received from the Senate asking for a joint resolution respecting the public printing.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14.

IN SENATE. The postage bill was taken up, and Mr. Niles spoke at length in favor of its merits, when the subject was formally passed over.

Several petitions were presented, signed by 4,000 citizens of Philadelphia, praying for a modification of the tariff laws, which were referred.

The resolution in relation to the proposals for printing was amended, and postponed until the 14th of February. Adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE. The act for the admission of the Union of Iowa, as a state, was amended, relative to school lands, and debated by several members, after which the amendment was adopted.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, and passed a number of bills, among which was one allowing a claim of New Hampshire against the United States.

A Message was received from the President, communicating the information previously called for, in relation to the Mexican treaty. He instructs the Commissioners to avoid as much as possible all diplomatic notes, as they might be of no use in putting off to the United States the final settlement of the dispute.

The message narrates the final action of the Mexican Congress on the treaty before the American Commissioners were officially received, and gives the dates of each action by our Commissioners; also, on the part of Mexico. It admits that the Commissioners transmitted a protocol of a memorandum of a conversation held by them with the Mexican Minister, after the Mexican Congress had passed the bill.

The message narrates the final action of the Mexican Congress on the treaty before the American Commissioners were officially received, and gives the dates of each action by our Commissioners; also, on the part of Mexico. It admits that the Commissioners transmitted a protocol of a memorandum of a conversation held by them with the Mexican Minister, after the Mexican Congress had passed the bill.

The message narrates the final action of the Mexican Congress on the treaty before the American Commissioners were officially received, and gives the dates of each action by our Commissioners; also, on the part of Mexico. It admits that the Commissioners transmitted a protocol of a memorandum of a conversation held by them with the Mexican Minister, after the Mexican Congress had passed the bill.

The message narrates the final action of the Mexican Congress on the treaty before the American Commissioners were officially received, and gives the dates of each action by our Commissioners; also, on the part of Mexico. It admits that the Commissioners transmitted a protocol of a memorandum of a conversation held by them with the Mexican Minister, after the Mexican Congress had passed the bill.

The message narrates the final action of the Mexican Congress on the treaty before the American Commissioners were officially received, and gives the dates of each action by our Commissioners; also, on the part of Mexico. It admits that the Commissioners transmitted a protocol of a memorandum of a conversation held by them with the Mexican Minister, after the Mexican Congress had passed the bill.

The message narrates the final action of the Mexican Congress on the treaty before the American Commissioners were officially received, and gives the dates of each action by our Commissioners; also, on the part of Mexico. It admits that the Commissioners transmitted a protocol of a memorandum of a conversation held by them with the Mexican Minister, after the Mexican Congress had passed the bill.

The message narrates the final action of the Mexican Congress on the treaty before the American Commissioners were officially received, and gives the dates of each action by our Commissioners; also, on the part of Mexico. It admits that the Commissioners transmitted a protocol of a memorandum of a conversation held by them with the Mexican Minister, after the Mexican Congress had passed the bill.

The message narrates the final action of the Mexican Congress on the treaty before the American Commissioners were officially received, and gives the dates of each action by our Commissioners; also, on the part of Mexico. It admits that the Commissioners transmitted a protocol of a memorandum of a conversation held by them with the Mexican Minister, after the Mexican Congress had passed the bill.

The message narrates the final action of the Mexican Congress on the treaty before the American Commissioners were officially received, and gives the dates of each action by our Commissioners; also, on the part of Mexico. It admits that the Commissioners transmitted a protocol of a memorandum of a conversation held by them with the Mexican Minister, after the Mexican Congress had passed the bill.

The message narrates the final action of the Mexican Congress on the treaty before the American Commissioners were officially received, and gives the dates of each action by our Commissioners; also, on the part of Mexico. It admits that the Commissioners transmitted a protocol of a memorandum of a conversation held by them with the Mexican Minister, after the Mexican Congress had passed the bill.

The message narrates the final action of the Mexican Congress on the treaty before the American Commissioners were officially received, and gives the dates of each action by our Commissioners; also, on the part of Mexico. It admits that the Commissioners transmitted a protocol of a memorandum of a conversation held by them with the Mexican Minister, after the Mexican Congress had passed the bill.

The message narrates the final action of the Mexican Congress on the treaty before the American Commissioners were officially received, and gives the dates of each action by our Commissioners; also, on the part of Mexico. It admits that the Commissioners transmitted a protocol of a memorandum of a conversation held by them with the Mexican Minister, after the Mexican Congress had passed the bill.

The message narrates the final action of the Mexican Congress on the treaty before the American Commissioners were officially received, and gives the dates of each action by our Commissioners; also, on the part of Mexico. It admits that the Commissioners transmitted a protocol of a memorandum of a conversation held by them with the Mexican Minister, after the Mexican Congress had passed the bill.

The message narrates the final action of the Mexican Congress on the treaty before the American Commissioners were officially received, and gives the dates of each action by our Commissioners; also, on the part of Mexico. It admits that the Commissioners transmitted a protocol of a memorandum of a conversation held by them with the Mexican Minister, after the Mexican Congress had passed the bill.

The message narrates the final action of the Mexican Congress on the treaty before the American Commissioners were officially received, and gives the dates of each action by our Commissioners; also, on the part of Mexico. It admits that the Commissioners transmitted a protocol of a memorandum of a conversation held by them with the Mexican

